

व्यवारण

EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II-**जन्म**-2

PART II-Section 2

प्राविकार से प्रकाशित

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

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इस नाम में निम्न पृष्ठ संक्या की जाती है जिससे कि यह सलग संकलन के कप में रखा जा सके। Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

RAJYA SABHA

The following Bills were introduced in the Rajya Sabha on the 14th March, 1968:—

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BILL No. III of 1968

A Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

Bu it enacted by Parliament in the Nineteenth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Representation of the People Short title. (Amendment) Act, 1968.

備 of 1991.

2. In Part VI of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, after Chapter IVA, the following Chapter shall be inserted, namely:—

"CHAPTER—IVAA

Transfer of Election Petitions

116D. Whenever it appears to the Supreme Court, on an Supreme application made to it or suo motu, that an order under this Court of

Insertion

of new

Chapter IVAA in Part VI.

Transfer

election
petition
from one
High
Court to
another
or from
one Judge
of a High
Court to
another
Judge of
the same
High
Court.

section is expedient for the ends of justice, it may direct transfer of any election petition pending in any High Court to any other High Court or where the petition is being tried by a single Judge of any High Court to another Judge of the same High Court:

Provided that an application for the transfer from one Judge of the High Court to another Judge of the same High Court shall not be entertained unless an application in this behalf which has previously been made to the Chief Justice of that High Court has been dismissed by him.".

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

There is no provision in the Representation of the People Act, 1951, for the transfer of an election petition which is pending in a High Court to any other High Court, or from one Judge of the High Court to another Judge of the same High Court, if a party has any grievance against the particular High Court, or against the particular Judge.

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This Bill seeks to fill in this lacuna.

VIMALKUMAR M. CHORDIA.

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BILL No. I of 1968

A Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

Br it enacted by Parliament in the Nineteenth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1968.

Amendment of the Seventh Schedule.

- 2. In the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution-
 - (i) in the Union List, after entry 66, the following entry shall be inserted, namely:—
 - "66A. Determination of, and giving effect to, a common pattern of education on a National basis at the secondary,

degree and post-graduate stages for the achievement of National integration."

(ii) in the State List, in entry 11, after the figures "66" the figures and letter "66A" shall be inserted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

Education being a State subject, patterns of primary, secondary and degree education vary from State to State. This has resulted in a lack of direction and wastage in the field of education. Moreover, it causes great hardship to students in the prosecution of their studies and also to parents on transfer from one State to another.

Secondly, despite three reports on the three stages of education the objectives of educational development have not been fulfilled. On the contrary separatist tendencies, sense of indiscipline and attitude of disrespect to authority and democratic ways of life among the younger generation are on the increase.

The Union Government should therefore have powers to determine an integrated system of education and to lay down the objectives applicable to the entire country.

Hence the Bill.

S. K. VAISHAMPAYEN.

FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM

The Bill seeks to provide for the determination of, and giving effect to, a common pattern of education on a National basis at the secondary, degree and post-graduate stages. A separate department under the Ministry of Education consisting of a Secretary, two Deputy Secretaries and proportionate number of gazetted and nongazetted staff will have to be set up for the implementation of this programme. Recurring and non-recurring expenditure on account of the salaries and allowances of the staff and other office expenses will, thus, be involved. One or more Committees consisting Members of Parliament and eminent educationists will have to be formed and some expenditure for the travelling and daily allowances of the Members of the Committee will also have to be incurred. It is not possible at this stage to give a full estimate of the expenditure, both recurring and non-recurring, before the schemes for the implementation of the objectives set forth in the Bill have been formulated.

B. N. BANERJEE,

Secretary.